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Washington, D. J.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1883.

Every effort is being made to have THE REPUBLICAN delivered early and promptly in all parts of the city. Persons who do not receive their paper, or who have any cause of complaint, will oblige by notifying the office, either in person or by postal card.

For the middle Atlantic states, including the Dis-trict of Columbia, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, light rain in the northern portion, south to toest winds, lower barometer, stationary or slight rise

Yesterday's temperature.—7 s. m., 40.3°, 11 s. m., 54.0°, 3 p. m., 55.6°; 7 p. m., 53.8°; 11 p. m., 49.5°; maximum, 59.0°; minimum, 33.5°. Rainfail inappreciable.

THE North German Gazette, of Berlin, having directed our government to recall Minister Sargent, has now ordered the German ministry to disband on account of ill-health. task of waiving personal preferences for the The Gazette appears to be doing a land office

THE collector at Chicago has removed a subordinate and appointed another, with the government, majority rule, and material progapproval of the Treasury department. This is quite an ordinary transaction, and the idea that it is to be followed by a political earthquake originates with an imaginative correspondent.

THE bourbon republicans in Norfolk county, Va., will be just as far from defeating the regular republicans and the readjusters solidly united as before as they were in 1881 and 1882. The Dezendorf republicans have never been in the coalition, and have not and cannot be any serious hindrance to it,

THE Washington bourbon organ is opposed to Mahone. So are the Virginia bourbons. So are their auxiliaries the so-called straight republicans. The coalition between the bourbon democrats and the straight republicans is not admitted, but it is as thorough as that between the readjusters and the republicans. "Anything to beat Mahone" is the shibboleth of this uppotural alliance. But nothing seems likely to beat Mahone.

NEW YORK is to have a heresy trial, perhaps. Last winter the Rev. R. Heber Newton, rector of All Souls' church, on West Forty-eighth street, delivered a series of sermons on "The Right and Wrong Uses of the Bible," which attracted a good deal of attenof his brother clergymen have not hesitated been lodged with Bishop Potter.

THE following statements may safely be regarded as axiomatic:

No man of whatever nationality will ever be surrendered by the United States government to any other power because of any act done by him in this country.

American citizens in England cannot be called to account there for anything done by them in the United States; but British subjects may.

American citizens can be dealt with in England for any violation of law in that country. Fugitives from England to this country, who are charged with crimes committed there, will be surrendered on proper demand,

if the crime charged is one of those provided for in the extradition treaty. Political offenses are not included, and political offenders have the right of asylum in this country. Since the repeal of the odious alien and se-

not likely to be, any federal legislation to forbid the free expression in this country of in other countries. Our government is not committed by such expressions.

The commissioners have been moderately

sufficient.

The commissioners are still considering Mr. Bailey's request for permission to lay larger of Nomesis, and the unreliability of discharged mains. Let them refuse it utterly unless the company makes the concessions demanded. If our streets must be torn up, it is better to have it done by a competing company than of the defense. However horrid may be the by the old one.

Concerning Republican Harmony.

There can be no doubt that the democratic party is in a minority in the United States. But it is a compact minority, and as active and constant to its purposes as original sin. The opponents of the democratic party are not all republicans, nor are all republicans active and zealous partisans. The republican party is made up of elements rallying around several public questions, and of the admirers of several conspicuous leaders. It THE DAILY REPUBLICAN delivered by carriers to as not certain whether the attachment any part of the city and suburbs, regularly and to men or to measures is the strongest political motive. Certain it is Fer Quarter...... \$1.50 that the democratic party will march to an easy victory unless the several elements of the republican party, and all others who are opposed to a democratic restoration, can, with good temper and with a higher aim than the mere gratification of self-will, "pool their issues." Can this be done? Can the men who have been banded together in favor of union, liberty, manhood suffrage, free education, a tariff which exalts American free labor, a uniform currency convertible into coin, honesty to public creditors, purity of administration, and the improvement of the civil service-can these men stop quarreling over 'the respective merits of men, stop calling each other stalwarts and half-breeds, and stop wrangling over the always endless question of "who began it?" Can the papers professing to be republican make a truce and all agree that angry words growing out of flerce political controversies are to be treated as if they had never been spoken? Cannot all republicans recognize in the President a safe and fair moderator for the meeting of the hitherto stormy elements? Is any republican really more hostile to other republicans than he is to the democracy? And if there is, can be not look beyond the fourth of March, 1885, and see how differently he would then feel?

There has not been a factional struggle in the party since 1865 which it would not be well to give to oblivion. There is not one the discussion of which does not make more difficult the republican party situation. The shortcomings of our public men only prove them human. Why should such topics engage the half dozen millions of men who ought to be schooling themselves to the generous sake of country and mankind? The day of triumph or of doom for the republican cause and all that it represents in the shape of free ress is coming on apace. If the sharp voice of faction is hushed, and republicans turn away from fighting republicans and devote their attention to the common enemy, we can mightily prevail.

The liberal movement in the south appears to have vitality enough to command a good deal of space in the bourbon press. It is also deemed of sufficient consequence by the enemy to render it desirable to make misrepresentations of the attitude of the administration toward it. The administration is against the bourbon democ racy and all its works, and is in heartiest political accord with these who are for the uprooting of bourbonism. The coalitions in Virginia and North Carolina are rightly regarded by the President as movements of great national importance, and they will have in the future, as in the past, all proper support and encouragement at his hands. Independent anti-bourbon congressmen, like the six in Virginia, the three in North Carolina, and Chalmers in Mississippi, are regarded as the pioneers of a complete restoration in the south, and all earnest republicans look upon them as worthy of respect and confidence. The false statements that go out to the contrary are tion and no small amount of criticism. Some from bourbon sources and are intended to deceive and discourage the men who are ento charge him with heresy, and three of them | gaged in a bold, manly, and patriotic revolt have preferred a formal accusation, which has against bourbon tyranny. We caution our southern friends, both republicans and liberals, to give no heed to the mischief makers who, for obvious motives, put in circulation false tales of unfriendly words spoken here of southern liberal leaders.

Butler at Tewksbury.

It seems to us that we are getting an undue supply of news from Tewksbury. Tewksbury is a town five miles from the city of Lowell, famous as the residence of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, in the state of Massachusetts, famous as the residence of many ene mies of that lively and distinguished per sonage. There is in Tewksbury an alms house, which appears also to be a hospital and an insane asylum. It is under the direction of the state board of charities, and has a superintendent named Marsh, who is evidently regarded by Gen. Butler with degree of distrust, Accordingly an investigation of that institution is dition laws, in 1801, there has not been, and is being conducted by Gen. Butler in person, after the well known manner and with the thoroughness for which the general is resympathy with revolutions against tyranny nowned. Thus far only the prosecution has been heard, and from the testimony elicited from the friends of former inmates and from former servants now out of employment it would seem that the pastime of the nurses contious in granting permits to the gas has been to fight and generally to maltreat compoly to tear up our streets. They can- the unfortunates intrusted to their care while not be over cautious in this respect. The mo- living, and their habit to hurry some of them impuly seeks to extend its facilities for accu- to their death in order that thrift might folmulating dividends, but offers no pledge either low the rapid delivery of them to Harvard to improve the quality of its gas or reduce medical students for the dissecting the price. That the gas it furnishes is of the table. If the credibility of the witworst quality it is possible to manufacture nesses shall not be successfully assailed. by any known process the company will not and if guilty knowledge or culpable neglect

180,000 inhabitants of Washington will still to be hoped that the statutes of the stand to the contrary. That the price state contain provisions which will facilicharged is outrageous the large surplus of tate his early entrance and life-long conabout \$1,400,000 which is to be distributed finement in the penitentiary. If such May I absolutely proves. If other proof were crimes have been committed let us hope that necessary, the fact that better gas is furnished all, of whatever degree, who share in the in Baltimore for just half the price would be guilt will be duly punished. But, on the other hand, the well known vigor of Gen. Butler in his favorite character servants and of offended paupers and persons of diseased minds as witnesses, may well give us pause before we enter a verdict in advance truth, it is to be regretted that it cannot be ascertained without the personal and active a public auction and trust to what the aucaid of the governor of the state, acting as a prosecutor, and its revolting details are not worthy of the space assigned to them in the daily press dispatches.

Chief Examiner Keim.

The appointment of Mr. Keim to be the chief examiner to the civil service commission was made upon the unanimous request of the commission, whereupon there is a mild howl in the air to the effect that the mild howlers consider their prerogative invaded by the commission. The howlers say it is all very well to have a board of civil service commissioners to regulate the admission to the civil service, and that the board is very able, especially in its head; but the howlers wanted the reform so conducted that they might have "inflooence," and be the Muldoons and Mulhooleys themselves. If Mr. Eaton and his fellow commissioners are really going In the face of this vicious hammerto act for themselves, instead of taking orders ing the stock generally remains about from the howlers, the latter simply wish to stationary, sometimes sagging a little, but know how much better, for their business, reform is going to be than bossism. The New York Times, one of the ablest of the howlers, thus remarks:

It is with extreme reluctance that we find in the first official act of the commissioners evidence of singular weakness of judgment and an almost grotesque lack of practical talent, " " We are pained to have to admit that Mr. Eaton's discovered to have been imaginary, ability to do the great work given him seems, in this instance, to be in inverse ratio to his fidel-

The Philadelphia Press, a newer member of the howlers, and therefore more clamorous, profit. The crowd invariably buys most thus walls:

by the civil service reform commission, but its ction of De B. Randolph Keim is incomprehensible. He has been for years the supporter of the spoils system, profited by it, and made a boast of his influence under it. He has no known sympathy with the reform and no known qualifications for its practical administration.

The times are out of joint. The President should have appointed the editors of the Times and Press on the civil service commission, or else he should have consulted them, instead of Messrs. Eaton, Gregory, and Thoman, in his selection of a chief examiner. What a roaring farce it is for these great reform organs to kick against the first act of the commission which they proclaimed in advance to be so much wiser and worthier of confidence than President, cabinet officers, and senators and representatives combined. It never seems to occur to these gentlemen that perhaps the general public may have more confidence in the opinion entertained of Mr. Keim by the commissioners than it will

Tom Fitch, formerly delegate in congress from Nevada, and now of Arizona, who is I mean, and if you stop to think you must probably one of the most eloquent men in see that they will not go to work to bid up America; Congresman-elect Collins, of Massa- the goods they propose buying or decry the chusetts; Finerty, of Illinois; E. John Ellis, value of the property they want to sell." of Louisana, and Foran, of Ohio, are dele gates to the Irish national convention, now in session in Philadelphia. The latter was elected permanent president. There are also present a large number of prelates of the Roman Catholic church, and a noted Episcopal clergyman from St. Lonis. There are present as delegates Protestants, Catholics, free thinkers. democrats, republicans, greenbackers, labor reformers, foreign born and natives. Edward O'Meagher Condon, who was condemned to death by the British government, and who served thirteen years in prison there, is a member of the committee on resolutions from the District of Columbia. Thus far the proceedings of the convention have been characterized by more harmony than is usually exhibited in such a large body, the delegates numbering upward of one thousand.

THE proceedings of the Irish national convention at Philadelphia yesterday were well ordered and impressive. They go far to answer the common assertion that the Irish could not adapt themselves to a popular representative government. Their convention, made up of excitable and conflicting elements, was controlled by rules and parliamentary force which would have reflected credit on the house of representatives or tre house of commons. The Irish are much fitter to govern themselves than the English are to govern them.

SOUTH AMERICAN capitalists have struck an india rubber bonanza on the Beni and Keneze rivers, in Bolivia. The natives are trying to kill the men who gather the gum, but there are plenty who will take the risk.

The Polecat Under the Barn

No wonder this speech (Harrison's) has raised gooseficsh all over the democratic body. The fragrance of the Iroquois banquet was en-tirely ruined by its mephitic odor. Two country boys were once engaged in a controversy of vigorous mutual undervaluation. Each boasted of all he had that the other had not. It was going hard with the poorer of the two, who could match the ponies, kites, marbles, bicycle, and other treasures of his opponent. But he snatched defeat out "We've got one thing you haven't got We've a skunk under our barn. There!" democracy have a skunk under their barn, and no

Important Indiana Society Item.

Hon. John Young Brown, who was injured about the nead in a personal encounter at Henderson, Ky., last Friday, is in danger of losing the sight of his left eye. This would be a great mis to Mr. Brown, as it would leave him blind, the sight of his right eye having been; destroyed long ago. Mr. Brown is the man who shied a beefsteak at his butcher, and received a ten-pound weight on the side of his head in re-

His Thrifty Mission.

Herr Most rails against capital and passes around the hat, defends socialism and passes around the hat, advocates dynamite and passes around the hat, yells "kill! kill!" and passes around the hat, predicts that the Casr will not be deny. If they did the testimony of the shall be brought home to Marsh, it is crowned and passes around the hat.

THE MAN ON THE AVENUE.

Small Talk About Men and Measures. Why is it that outsiders always lose on

the street," I asked a prosperous broker.
"They do not always lose," was the reply, but a great majority do, and the explanation s simple enough. The outside crowd speculates on appearances, and trust too much to surface indications. If they went about stock or produce dealing the same as they would go about the purchase or sale of real estate or merchanise they would not lose."

Explain," What do you do when you want to buy horse? Why, you look around until you find a horse that suits you, and then you buy it as cheap as you can. You do not go to tioneer tells you about the merita of the animal he gets a commission for selling-that is, I assume you do not, believing you to possessed of average intelligence. When you want to sell a house you do not advertise that it is in a bad neighborhood, or that it is a rattle trap, ramshackle building. Of course you don't. You praise it up and talk bout its advantages. That is precisely what holders of stocks do. When you see resetinted newspaper gossip about stocks you may depend upon it that holders have been talking up their property to induce the crowd to take it off their hands. And generally the crowd does just that thing and gets caught. "The first thing a bull pool does is to pub-

lish stories of decreased earnings in the road

whose stock they propose to trade in. They can control the reports and doctor them to suit themselves. They then cause it to be nnounced that a new issue of bonds or other evidence of indebtedness is about to be nut on the market, and in various ways attack the credit of the company, seldom going off more than a few points. Meanwhile, however, timid holders are letting go and the bull operators are loading up, When they have enough the earnings of the road suddenly increase, the gloomy talk ceases, and instead of songs of sorrow hears nothing but bright, hopeone ful gossip. The new indebtedness is and everything is lovely. Then the crowd begins to buy. The holders are reluctant to let go such a good thing, but finally consent to part with their property at a handsome largely at top figures and sells at bottom President Arthur had practically no choice but to accept the nomination of chief examiner made When the talk is bullish, and has been bullish long enough to cause an apparent upward drift, everybody rushes in to buy. It is then that the big fish unload. They always sell on a rising market, and having control of stocks they are not afraid to sell on a falling market. They know the actual value of the property they deal in, and know when it is time to sell and when to buy. When they want to buy a stock they do not go about telling the men they expect to buy from what a good thing it is. On the contrary, they run it down. When they want to sell a stock they pursue exactly opposite tactics, just as you would do if you had a horse or a touse you wanted to get rid of.

"Whenever the current of talk is bearish, lepend upon it that some of the big men are loading up, and whenever the drift of gossin is hopeful you may rest assured some big fish are feeding shaky stocks to lambs. In nine cases out of ten the men who bet against appearances will win, because they will be with the big men-the men who control the market.

"It is absolutely within the power of such men as Gould, Vanderbilt, Sage, Keene, Armour, and Fairbank, to fix the price of any stock or commodity traded in, within reason

The resident Indiana delegation has been re-enforced lately, and veterans and new recrnits have their attention directed toward the white house. They are concerned about the United States judgeship and anxious to know who Judge Gresham's successor is going to be. Senator Harrison and the President have had a consultation about the appointment, and the attorney general's clerks are briefing the papers bearing on the matter. Said an Indiana gentleman last evening:

"It is morally certain that the President will appoint whoever Senator Harrison recommends, and although he has made no definite statement, the impression is growing stronger that the senator has recommended Judge C C. Hines, his business partner, and that he will be the appointee. Judge Hines is eminently qualified for the place and the only objection urged against him is his intimate ssociation with Senator Harrison, friends of ontside candidates holding that it will be bad political judgment for the senator to lay him self open to the charge of keeping the good things in the family and giving the party the crumbs. Were it not for the fact that Judge Hipes is Senator Harrison's partner he would have a clear field. His fitness for the office is universally acknowledged. He ranks among the half dozen leading members of the bar of the state; is courteous, self contained, and unobtrusive, and although a man of very decided convictions, I de not believe he has an enemy in the world He is a man of really remarkable legal and literary attainments, and has one of the largest and most valuable private libraries in the west. He has a weakness for old books and his library contains a large collection of rare and costly volumes as well as manuscripts."

Dispatches from New York, Chicago, and Cincinnati, assuming to give an outline of the forthcoming May crop estimates of the agricultural department, are absolutely without foundation. Being questioned on this subject yesterday, Statistician Dodge said :

"Such reports are absurd. I have not an dea what the May report will be. The department observers do not mail their estimates and observation until May 1, and we do not begin to receive them until the day following. They come in from the first to the tenth. I have not received a single report yet, and statements purporting to give an outline of what our report, based on the observations of our representatives in 2,000 counties, are unworthy the slightest credence. This sort of talk is circulated to influence the

Charges on Imported Merchandise The acting secretary of the treasury has ssued a circular to custom officers in regard to charges on imported merchandise. It is

'This department is informed that in certain instances, on the importation of wool into the United States, the costs and charges specified in the invoice have been fraudu-lently increased above the usual rates with a view to diminish the dutiable value of the wool under the provision of the tariff act of March 3, 1883, abolishing duties on charges, and the department's regulations allowing the deduction of charges specified in inveice. It is possible that similar practices may be resorted to in the case of importations other than of wool. Appraising officers are therefore directed to scrutinize carefully invoice specifying charges to be deducted from the invoice value, and if in any case they shall

discover by comparison with invoices formerly presented or in any other manner that the charges have been unduly increased, they will make such additions for market value as the circumstances may render proper.

Rice Decision.

The following is the full text of the Treas mry department decision in regard to the importation of granulated rice. The questions at issue were considered and decided by ceretary Folger, although the letter an-ouncing the decision was signed by Acting ecretary New:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1853—Collection of Customs, New York—Sir, The department duly received your letter of the twonty-minh ultimo, submitting the appeal of F. W. Simons from your assessment of duty at the rate of 3½ cents a pound on certain so-called "rice meal, or granulated fice," Imported per Arizona, March I., 1853. The merchandise in question is made from broken and small grains of rice, which are affect from the larger grains in the processof cleaning rice, is ground into course granules and is devoted mainly to browers use in the manufacture of beer. The duty was assessed, under the provisions in schodule F or cleaned rice, while the importers contend that the article is duttable only at the rate of 20 per cent, as a non-enumerated manufactured article, not otherwise provided for. From the papers and samples summitted the department is convinced that in a commercial sense the article is not rice. It has product of rice in the same some that hominy is a product of corn. It is not enumerated in the law nor specially provided for. The similitude clause in section 290, Revised Statutes, does not apply so as to place it in the category with rice, as that clause is construed by the United States supreme court, in the cases reported in 16 Howard, United States Reports, 160, 192 United States Reports, 483, and under perceiou 2516, Revised Statutes. You will readjust the entry secordingly.

This decision will apply only to this case, and TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRE

This decision will apply only to this case, and to cases for which it may be a fair precedent, and to cases for which it may be a fair precedent, and care will be taken by the appraising officers to see that rice, or merchandise containing whole rice, is not passed as grammated rice under this decision. not passed asgranmated rice.

Very respectfully.

JOHN C. NEW, Acting Secretary.

The Plague at Penancola. A gulf coast man, whose interest led him to inquire with great diligence and particularity into the action of the cabinet in the matter of sanitary aid to Pensacola, says the account given was wide of the facts. Instead of discussing the question of whether the national beard of health should have charge of the enidemic fund or not the cabinet discussed a report made to the secretary of the treasury last Tuesday by Dr. Hamilton, surgeon general of the marine hospital service, made by him after a visit to Pensacola. In his report he favored the giving of aid by the government to the local board of health to enable it to thoroughly overhaul the city, have old bedding destroyed and infectious localities cleaned out, as might seem advisable after the experience with the yellow fever there last year. The report at first met with approval, there being no question as to the The report at first met with ulnerability of Pensacola as a starting point for the disease; but on mature thought it was seen that the question was too broad; that government aid to the local board of health at Pensacola, might mean incalculable repeti-tions of the same for other places; that it would be precedent fraught with future pos-sibilities of a difficult nature, and so it was determined not to apply the epidemic funda of the government to aiding the local board of Pensacola to guard against yellow fever, It was determined to take charge of quaran-

The Man Who Spilled Indian Whisky. A story, in which no names appear, has been going the rounds of the western press to the effect that on the fourth of July, 1860 a lieutenant saved a massacre by going with a few men into a camp of 7,000 half-drunken Indians and spilling over a hundred gallons of liquor and arresting the white men who or indoor and arresting the white men who had sanggled it into the Indian camp. The lieutenant was with company I, 2d United States artillery, which had been ordered from Fort Ridgley, Minn., to the Yellow Medicine agency for the protection of an agent while he was paying off the anautites. He was very much hated by the Indians, and while they were drawn up in front of the agency they were further angered at some delay in the ayment and began to make hostile demon

tine regulations at that port, but when this offer was made it was declined by the local authorities there.

The paragraph has excited much curiosity and led to inquiry which discloses the name of the plucky temperance crusader to be Col J. D. Bingham, who was soon after the event referred to appointed captain and assistant quartermaster. He was also promoted for meritorious services in the field until he reached the rank of brevet brigadier general and is now chief quartermaster of the depart ment of the Missouri.

Bravery Rewarded.

By direction of the President, the State de partment has procured a handsome gold watch and chain to be presented to Capt. George A. Hatfield, of the British bark T. S. Smith, of Parrsboro, N. S., in appreciation of his humanity and courage in the rescue of the sinking American schooner D. Talbot also a gold watch and chain to be presented to Capt. George Dunn, of the British steamer Glenhervie, of Leith, in recognition of his services in saving the crew of the American ship H. S. Gregory, at sea, Feb. 16, 1883, and a gold medal and \$50 to James G a gold medal and \$50 to James C Young, the second officer of the Glenhervie The State department has also been directed to present gold medals to Comd'r R. H. Thornton, commanding H. M. S. King Fisher, for aid rendered to the distressed American steamer Emma Hayward in the strait of Fuca Oct. 15, 1882, and to Capt. James W. East, commanding H. M. S. Comas, for his efforts to succor the crew of the American bark Malleville on the coast of Van Couver's island Oct. 10, 1882.

The Case of Deputy Collector Wright. Secretary Folger said yesterday that the subject of the removal of Deputy Collector Wright, of Chicago, had never been mentioned at a session of the cabinet. That the Treasdepartment had approved the action of Collector Spaiding in making the removal. He also said that Deputy Collector Wright was charged with official misconduct, and tasitly admitted the truth of the charges by making no defense. One of the charges against him was that he had made false measurements of vessels, and another was that he was constantly in dobt to his subordinates for bor-

Prof. Bandelier's Capture Not Credited. The report that Prof. A. F. Bandeliur, of the American Archeological institution, had been captured by Apaches on the nineteenth instant in the Mexican state of Sonora, is not credited by scientists in this city. They say that Prof. Bandelier is a man eminently capaable of taking care of himself, and though enthusiastically devoted to his profession is cantious and prudent. Moreover, they don't believe that he was in that section country. Maj. Powell, with whom Prof. delier was at one time connected, says he has ne confidence whatever in the story.

Court of Claims.

The case of Emma V. Brown, administratrix of a retired beatswain, against the United States was argued and submitted in the court of claims yesterday. The questions involved were as to the legality of the retirement of the boatswain, and as to the amount of pay he was entitled to if he was legally retired.

National Board of Health. The national board of health will hold

special meeting next week to consider questions relating to the early establishment of quarantine stations at southern ports, and the expenditure of the fund for the prevention and suppression of epidemic disease

Gone to Baltimore. Mai. Clark, chief of the revenue marine

service, has gone to Baltimore to superintend the fitting out of the revenue steamer Bout-well, the repairs to which are almost completed.

Returned.

Assistant Secretary French, who has been in New York since Monday last on business ected with the new tariff law, returned to Washington yesterday afternoon

TABLE TALK.

TO LET.

A YOUTH went out to serenade The lady whom he loved best, And passed beneath the mansion's shade, Were crat her chamber used to rest.

He warbled till the morning light Came dancing o'er the billtops' rim, But no fair maiden blessed his sight. And all seemed dark and drear to him,

With heart aglow, and eyes ablaze, He drew much nearer than before, When, to his horzor and amaze, He saw "To Let" upon the door.

HARR trigger mouths and flint lock pistols. That, says the Globe Democrat, is what's the matter with the St. Louis duelists.

A LOGANSPORT, Pa., doctor has found to man whose opium dose rose to a pound of the tincture per day, his doses beginning with an ounce. A WRITER in the Hartford Courant claims

that John Fitch, of Windsor, Conn., made and run a steamboat ninety-sight years ago-long befor the working days of Robert Fulton. A PAINTED advertisement in huge white letters upon the rocks of Lookout mountain caused

a spirited horse to run away one day last week, and horse and driver went headlong over a cliff and were killed. PITTSHURG has got a glass shingle manufactory. The Inter-Ocean says the public will now be interested in a manufactory of boys who will

not throw stones. This necessitates either a big reform or a new race of boys. Ir is rumored that Mary Anderson will nover return to the United States until she has conquered England. The Post-Espress says that if England should need reinforcements she can

telegraph this country. A GERMAN went to a friend and said : "Tonorrow I owe you \$20,000. I am ruined. I cannot pay it, and I cannot shleep a vink." The creditor said: "Vy didn't you wait to dell me to-

morrow? Now neither can I shleep a vink," NEAR Marshall, Texas, the other day a sixyear-old boy chased a tarantula with a fishingpole for a weapon. The insect tired of the sport and began to chase the boy. in his right hand, and in a few hours the boy was dead.

ELECTRICITY has been successfully used to start a balky horse. The Hartford Post thinks that now, if a Faure storage battery could be attached to the hip pocket of the errand boy, electricity would have begun to be of some practical use in

Modjeska's personal profits this season have amounted to upward of \$50,000. Mary Anderson's will reach \$75,000, John McCullough's a like sum, and a score or more of actors and etresses will bank from \$30,000 to \$40,000 apiece. It pays to act.

THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat tells of an incresting dwarf called Billy Taylor, a bachelor of 55, who lives in a small shanty on the Gravois road. He looks like one of Rip Van Winkle's dwarfs of the mountain, and is about as idealistically hideous as they make them. Mr. Taylor, in his early days, spent a fortune in Eupe, and is now reported to be worth \$40,000. He

in the rag business. HERR BRETZEL (who has just had a telehone put up) calls for the repairer next day. Look a-hore, my vrent, tidn't you dole me dot delievone shbeak Cherman und gonverse in Cher-man?" Repairer—"Yes, sir." Herr B.—"Vell, py chiminetty! I dalk Cherman to dot dellervone yesterday mit bolideness, unt py unt py it say, Hello, phawt air ye jabberin'? Come off, ye old Dutchy!' I ton'd allow no dellervone to sass me

dot vay. Dake it avay."-Life. EX-VICE PRESIDENT WHEELER has returned home to Maione from Garrison's, where he had spent the winter with his sister-in-law. His health is not good. About the holiday season his eyes become inflamed by exposure to the glare of the sun and snow, and for weeks he was confined to the house, unable to use his eyes at all. Lack of exercise then brought on insomnia and other troubles. With the arrival of spring weather his allments have, in a measure, disappeared, but he

is still far from well. THE time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the picnicker is heard in San Francisco to some effect. The Report chronicles this important society occasion thus : "The first picnic tragedy of the season occurred yesterday. A boy of 19 was killed at a hoodlum pienic. The same picnickers will descend on Marin, Almeda, San Mateo, and Contra Costa counties every Bunday for months to come, and, if last year's programme is carried out, fighting, brawling, and stealing

will be leading features of each feative gathering. ELECKA BORRY, the Hungarian actress who iss just come to America from the Imperia theater, St. Petersburg, is very tall, slender, and graceful, with a feminine gentleness and charm incompatible with the idea of a trained athlete And yet to swim six or eight miles is with her a mere postime. She walks at least ten miles a day swings clubs, plays with fifty-pound dumb belis and fences and boxes with skill and effec combination of steel muscles and velvet skin obained for her in Europe the sobriquet of "La Petito Tigresse."

MINNIE MADDERN played "Fogg's Ferry at Denver recently. In the scene where she is to explode the torpedo her pistol missed fire. A veracious Denver paper says: "Miss Maddern, though a little surprised at the missire of her weapon, was cocking it for another shot, when suddenly a cowboy jumped to his feet in the audience, and, flourishing a navy six, shouted, 'Stand a little to one side, gal, and I'll bust it for you. Blame my eyes, but them chaps ain't going to dish up that boat that way.' The ominous click of a ferty-four caliber was distinctly heard, and as he pointed his pistol Miss Maddern, with great presence of mind, without moving from her position, for the second time pulled the trigger, fortunately with better success. The torpedo duly exploded, and the steamer glided on majestically in safety. The audience felt relieved, and nobody ere so than Miss Maddern, who did not care to be a party to a cowboy's marksmanship."

BISHOP BOWMAN recently attended a conference at Indianapolis, and a correspondent tells the following about him: "One incident of this conference is not generally known; viz: Bishop Bowman was not expected to arrive until Wednesday morning, but he came on the midnight train on Tuesday. Getting off at our lonely, rickety, rattle-trap of a depot, the Wabash, he upon in quiry, found the direction of the hotel. Arrivin there, he knocked and waited till the landlord ould dress and open the door. odging for the night he was told the house was illed, and there was no place to sleep. He then asked if he could not be allowed to sleep on the loor, which was granted. The following morning he asked for the amount of his lodgi breakfast, and, upon being informed, gave double that amount each to the wife and daughter of the andlord, never once uttering a single word of complaint. He is certainly a faithful servant of his Master, accepting entertainment in apparent perfect satisfaction which not one of the members of his conference but would have found fault with. The landlord was quite taken back when later in the day he learned who was his guest, as the bishop did not attempt to make himself known to him."

THE hobby of stamp-collecting has more riders than most people have any idea of. In fact it provides a profitable industry for numerous specialists who foster the practice. There are about 6,500 different stamps known, and certain of them are worth more than many a man gets for salary in a year. A New York banker has an album of collected stamps that is valued at not less than \$30,000, a lady one that is valued at \$25,000, and a number of others are owned in that city which are said to be worth from \$20,000 down to \$5,000. There are stamp hunters just as there are huntery for curious books, rare manuscripts, and all seris of curio, Others gather them for merchandise, and often hold them for a length of time, knowing that every year will add to their value. In 1876 a collection was sold in London for £8,000, and another was purchased in Paris last year for 40,000 francs. Certain individual stamps sell for \$200, a local stamp issued by the postoffice of Brattleboro, Vt. in 1846 commanding that price. There are many others of like fletitious value. This mania is said to have originated in London in 1862, when Mount Brown published the first list of postage stamps. In a few years it reached such extent that severa stamp counterfeiters started up, but were prose cuted so vigorously that the scheme was promptly broken up, the proprietor of a Philadelphia con-cern getting a sentence of twelve years in the peni tentiary. A prominent dealer says he believes there are more than a million persons seriously devoted to collecting stamps.